During Week 1, Frank from CSIRO ‘lab on legs’ came and did a forensic activity with the Year 5 students. Somebody had broken into a museum and stolen a valuable Egyptian artefact. It was our job to test for fingerprints, analyse blood left at the scenes, look at bullet shell casings and test fur and soil samples left at the scene. All the evidence was then collected and as a group we had to try to work out who was the culprit based on the evidence and the witness statements. It was great fun and was a real challenge.

*Year 5 Teachers*

The scientists solve most of the crimes the people commit. They use microscopes to look at the tiniest detail. They then look for a match. If there is none, they do it again to make it a fair test. If it is still negative, then they have finished their job. If there is a match, they tell the officers and move on to another case. *Sevy*

Forensic investigations use chemical reactions to figure out who did the crime. Some examples of this are determining the blood types, soil samples and fingerprinting. My favourite part of this was revealing the fingerprint. We got to use the iron to show the fingerprint. *Lachlan*

In forensic investigations, Science plays important roles because you have to conduct lots of experiments. You also have to do lots of analysing and concluding. Science also helps the detectives to do some quick thinking about the Science things. It actually does a lot. *Andrew*